Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME II.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1830. [NUMBER 92.

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,

IN order that an inspection of the Library may take place before it is removed to the Town Hall, the Members and Subscribers are requested to return all Books which may be in their possession on or before the 20th Instant—

N. B. No books will be given out till the examination is completed, of which an immediate notice will be given.

R. C. MONEY,
ACTING SECRETARY.

BOMBAY;
SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
4th Nov., 1830.

BOMBAY "PROSPECTUS" LOTTERY.
FOR 1830.
CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PRIZES.
viz.

1	Prize of.....	200	R'y Rs
2	"	100	" each
3	"	75	" "
4	"	50	" "
5	"	25	" "
15	"	10	" "
20	"	5	" "
50 Prizes.		1,200	Rs
250 Blanks			
300 Total.			

TICKETS *at* 5 Rs EACH.

The drawing of the above will take place in ONE DAY, so soon as the Tickets have all been taken,—timely Notice will be circulated, as to the time and place of drawing.—APPLICATION for Tickets, to be made to MR. RIGBY, at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 6th November, 1830.

MR. FRANCIS DIAS begs leave to announce to the public that he has opened a DAY SCHOOL, in the Oart of MADOWDASS Sett, close to Witalwary for the instruction of youth.—He Teaches Grammar, Reading, Writing and the first Rudiments of Ciphering. His terms are very moderate. Gentleman wishing to send their Children for education, due attention shall be paid to them.

THE BOMBAY REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1831.
WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN FOUR PARTS
ON THE 1ST JANUARY NEXT
AND WILL CONTAIN,

AN ALMANACK, the Army List, Indian Navy List, and Civil List, Regulations and Abstracts of Regulations of Government on matters of general importance, the different Societies, Supreme Court, Governments of India and His Majesty's Colonies Ecclesiastical Establishments, Arrivals and Departures, Births, Marriages and Deaths, &c. &c. &c.

WITH

Marryat's CODE OF SIGNALS, and other interesting information.

☞ Further particulars will be given hereafter, and any suggestions as to the improvement of the work will be thankfully acknowledged.

PRICE 5 Rs STITCHED AND COVERED.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of a PAMPHLET, comprising a visit to the New Settlement on the Swan, Western Australia, in May 1830,—To which is added an account of the present state of the Colony, by a TRAVELLER.

STITCHED,—PRICE Rs 1,

Gazette Office, Nov. 6th, 1830.

BOOKS FOR SALE,
The property of a Gentleman.

INCHBALD'S British Theatre in 33 Vols: price.....	Rs	50 " "
Jones's University Edition of the British Essayists complete in 5 Vols: quite new.....		" 50 " "
Bigland's View of the World 5 Vols: handsomely bound		" 20 " "
Miller on Government 3 Vols:.....		" 10 " "
Erskine's Speeches, 4 Vols:		" 15 " "
Robertson's America, 2 Vols: Quarto.....		" 12 " "
Tales of an Antiquary 3 Vols: handsomely bound		" 20 " "
Survey of the Turkish Empire, 1 Vol:.....		" 2 " "

APPLICATION to be made to the HEAD PURVOE at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 6th November, 1830.

For Freight or Passage *to Liverpool direct.*
THE VERY SUPERIOR NEW BRIG
MAIL,
A. 1. OF 300 TONS,
COPPERED AND COPPER FASTENED,

HAS excellent accommodations for a few passengers, and will have dispatch on or about the 20th Inst.—Apply to CAPTAIN LINDSAY on board, or at the Office of MR. J. McGREGOR, Armenian Lane.

Bombay, 6th *November*, 1830.

THE NEW BOMBAY *LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS*

GENTLEMEN in the Civil and Military Services, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the PROPRIETOR of the above Press, continues to receive and execute any orders in the above line, with the utmost care, neatness and expedition.

Orders are received, by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office, No. 10 Military Square, Fort.

Bombay, 6th November, 1830

For Freight and Passage to London.
THE FAST SAILING TEAK BUILT SHIP
UPTON CASTLE,
OF 600 TONS.

EXPECTED to arrive early in December ensuing, and to sail on or about the 10th of January. Has superior accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his office.

Bombay, 6th November, 1830.

FOR SALE.

A FEW remaining COPIES of Sir John Peter Grant's last charge to the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury on the 4th of July, in the English, Goozrattee 2nd Mahratha Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, Rs 2.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING,

BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	Rs	qr. 5 "
Articles of War.....		5 "
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..		2 "
Book Almanacks, for 1830....		1 "
Sheet Ditto, for 1829..		1
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ..		
Policies of Insurance, do. ..		
Bills of Exchange per sett		
Interest Bonds, do....		
Bills of Lading do.		
Powers of Attorn		
Price Currents		
LETTE		
PLATE		
on		

CHINA.
CANTON.

We have the pleasure of publishing a translation of the Edict which relates to the future duties on Ships entering the Port of Canton, presenting but a small reduction from the former imposts.

We also insert a statement that has lately been handed to the Select Committee, of the established fees to be exacted hereafter from the Compradors attending upon the Ships in the employ of the Honourable Company, exhibiting upon an estimate of twenty Ships, an unusual saving to the Compradors of about 11,000 dollars.

And still this body have the audacity, supported by the effrontery of the Linguists, to demand an increase of fee when they attend upon a Country Ship—for these new regulations must in a great degree, if not generally apply to all Ships without distinction of service or country; and must have been intended for universal amelioration.

We believe the local Government has proceeded so far in the affairs of Chun-qua, as to have gained security from his friends, for it's own claim for Duties; and the foreign claims upon the Hong, are still as distant from settlement as before.

MACOA,—November 16th, 1829.

The Comprador has to day presented a list of reduced fees for Company's large and small Ships. The items are very numerous and refer to the Custom House at Whampoa; the upper and lower Custom houses at Second Bar the various forts on the river, &c. &c.

The amount of each large Ships was heretofore ..... Drs. 1165: 534
The reduced rate amounts to 763: 074

Besides there are a great many annual charges which are reduced about one third. Some are done away with altogether, such as eleven hundred dollars a year, for eleven day's plays, to amuse the Whampoa Custom-house people. The total of these annual fees is not given. Two dollars and a half for a "new purser" going up to Canton is retained. Twenty dollars for casting anchor, and twenty for weighing it, are done away with. Eight dollars a year for the worship of idols is also done away with.

Besides some annual expenditure, the charge on small Ships is reduced from 847 Dollars to 406.

MACAO,—November 16th, 1829.

	Dollars.
Former fees on each Ship	1165.
Annual fees for the fleet	2352.
New fees each large Ship	703.
Annual for the fleet	602.
Twenty large Ships old fees	25 652.
New rate,	14,662.
Difference	10,990.

Say an annual saving to the Compradors o Eleven thousand Dollars.

From Hoppo Chung, concerning the enterport Fee, and other Port Charges; Dated May 11th, 1830.

Chung, by Imperial Order Hoppo, &c. &c. to the Hong Merchants, Concerning the enterport Fee paid by the Ships of all foreign Nations, a memorial was sent to the Emperor and His gracious pleasure has been received sanctioning a reduction. A copy of the documents was sent to the Hong merchants to them to communicate the orders for obedience thereto; this is [illegible] merchants have by petition requested a particular and explicit statement of the reduction.

On examining [illegible] appears that the Ships, having [illegible] of one [illegible] ton, let there be a reduction of two tenths in obedience to the above order, estimated according to what they paid more or less, than other Nations and so magnify Imperial benevolence, and conform to fixed regulations.

As to the Fees for going out of Port; and opening the barrier, the memorial to the Emperor recommended it as unnecessary to deliberate about any reduction; and the old law on the subject should be conformed to.

Besides giving a public reply to the Petitions received, an order is hereby again sent to the Hong merchants to enjoin my commands on the merchants of all the foreign Nations, that they may, one and all reverently and obediently conform thereto. A special order.

Taou kwang 10th Year, 4th month 12th day.

The items for making full weight, sending the duties to Court &c., must all be exacted according to law.

List of charges enclosed with Hoppo Chungs Order, by the merchants, May 20th, 1830.

The Enter-port, Outgoing, Barrier opening fees &c., are clearly stated below.

I. The measurement and its accompanying charges making three items in all are still according to the old regulations to be levied by dividing the Ships into three classes, and estimating the amount.

II. The Enter-port fee is now, according to the new regulations, to be levied without any regard to first, second, and third classes, on all Ships alike. The true amount to be paid is Taels 810. 691.

III. The Great Custom-house for opening the Barrier (giving a port clearance) is still to proceed according to the old law; charging on all Ships without distinction of size, the exact sum of Taels 460. 420.

The charges on the above items at the Chief Custom house continue according to the old law. On each hundred Taels, there is for the scales a charge of six Taels; and to send the same to Court a charge of six mace; the silver must all be pure Sysee and the Scales employed those of the Custom-house Treasury.

IV. The Fee charged at the Office of the Leang-kou (keeper of public Granaries &c.,) for opening the barrier, is to be continued according to the old law without distinction of classes.; on each Ship the exact amount is in Sysee Silver Taels 116: 424. No charges for weighing, or transport. The Scales to be used are the Szema Scales of the Leang-kou's Treasury.

List of Charges payable by every English Country Ship frequenting the Port of Canton.

	Old Rate,		New Rate,	
Fees to Whampo Custom house on taking out Provisions Permit	Drs. 120	,,	Drs. 60	,,
The Head Officer of do. on provision of Sea Stock	75	,,	38	
For Stamping the Permit	15	,,	7	
Cruising Boats	1	,,		
On Comprador's Introduction to the Head of the Custom House	26			
Custom-House Runners "Shoe money"				
Fees to Servants Chest money				
Allowance				
Wharfage				
Permit				

senting Bond	3	360	3	360
Monthly fees to Officers on Dane's Island	„	662	„	662
Policeman, for taking care of Bank-halls foundations	I	100	1	100
Fee to the two Officers of the E Mo-foo on Ship anchoring	5	„	„	„
Do. on weighing anchor	5	„	„	„
Clerks on ditto	8	„	8	„
Charges for Ships having European Crews, according to new Regulation, on anchoring	27	560	„	„
Do. on weighing anchor	27	560	„	„
Charge at the Autumn Holidays	10	„	7	„
For Clerks &c. at do.	3	„	3	„
Annual General Charge on each ship	10	„	10	„
Officer from Viceroy's Office on guard on larboard side of Ship	18	360	11	„
Additional fee to Crew, on first roll of service	1	„	1	„
Compensation, for Lanterns Basins &c.	2	„	2	„
Free upon provisions of Sea Stock	40	„	24	„
Allowance for fish and vegetables to Boats accompanying Ship to the Bocca Tigris	1	„	1	„
Compensation for Ducks, fowls &c.	1	„	1	„
Additional charge on every Country Ship having an European Crew, according to a late Regulation	9	„	9	„
Fee on additional supply of Provisions	56	„	34	„
Additional charge, for Ducks & fowls	1	„	1	„
Fee on Ship taking in Ballast	1	„	1	„
Fees to Hoppo Officer on guard on the starboard side of the Ship	16	„	10	„
to Crew on first roll of Duty	1	„	1	„
Compensation for Basins &c.	„	180	„	180
Fees on provisioning	32	„	20	„
On Ship taking in Ballast	1	„	1	„
Allowance for Ducks and fowls to Boat attending Ship to Bogue	2	„	2	„
Dollars	672	„	391	„

The new charges are said to amount to 400 dollars being 19 dollars in excess of the above.

D. m. c. e.

The above Charges used to amout to 672. 2. 6. 5. but are now reduced to.....410. 5. 2. 7.

Furthermore on relieving the several Officers at intervals of 3 months, there is an allowance to each of 40 Sp. Drs. for providing Bedding, furniture &c., now reduced to 20 Sp. Drs. and divided equally among all the Ships that anchor at Whampoa. Foreign B at employed for carrying Ballast each pays fee of 4½ Dollars.—*Coutton Register, August.*

SINGAPORE.

On the 17th inst. H. M. Sloop of war *Zebra*, R. Pridham, Esq. Commander, attended by H. C. Schooneer *Zephyr*, anchored in the roads under a salute of 9 guns from the Battery. She is a fine vessel, carrying 18 guns.

We are informed from very authentic sources that the Settlement is indebted for this visit of H. M. ship, to the conduct of Rajah [illegible], whose suspicious proceedings have been [illegible]y the Admiral, and Mr. Fullerton. We [illegible]hile at *Malacca*, it was the *Zebra*'s [illegible]e proceeded to the *Carimons*, [illegible]fier, but as the Capta n was [illegible] better informati n with [illegible]he proceeded hither. [illegible]nt over to Rhio,

[illegible] *Emera ld* [illegible] a very [illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible]13.

gent Chinaman who was at *Tringanu* at the time when the murder was committed, who gives quite a different account, yet no one, we presume, has a right to gainsay or interfere, Lee Ching being a subject of the Rajah. With regard to cutting off the crew of the Chuliah's boat, we hear an answer equally false and evasive was returned. The consequence was several consultations have been held between our Resident and Captain Pridham, and neither would take on himself to proceed to active measures, the schooner *Zephyr* was despatched to *Pe ang* for instructions. She has not yet returned. In the mean time the *Zebra* went over to *Rhio*, ostensibly on a visit, but we hear to make some investigation into the conduct alledged to Rajah Jaffier.

We now find the Cutter *Emerald* two days ago, was despatched, on a secret expedition. Many believe to *Tringanu* again to join the *Zebra* which has proceeded thither from *Rhio*. Until the return of either vessel we can state nothing as certain.

We learn that accounts have been received from *Rhio* giving information that the Rajah Muda of *Rhio*, having got intelligence of several piracies lately committed by the inhabitants of *Palo Buaya* (an island lying between *Rhio* and *Lingin*.) sent a few Prahus under the command of his eldest son, Abdull Rachman to chastise them, which he did by capturing two of the largest boats, and making prisoners of their commanders, and burning the rest of their boats and the Houses upon the island. The Panglimas have been condemned to hard labour for life, and are to be sent to *Batavia*.

Letters from *Java* inform us that the schooners *Ann* and *Tartar*, and barque *Newton* (from London) may be hourly looked for from Batavia. Accounts have been received in *Java* from Europe, so late as the 20th of March. Between 20 and 30 vessels were ready to leave Holland as soon as the Ice broke up.—*Chron. July 29.*

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU,—Oct. 12.

The *Bombay Gazette* of the 22d received yesterday announces the departure of the *Enterprize* Steamer for Bengal. Sir John and Lady Grant are on board that vessel, and the *Gazette* gives the following account of their embarkation:—

"Yesterday about half past two o'clock Sir John Peter Grant embarked on board the *Enterprize*, Steamer, to proceed to Calcutta. It was the intention of the Natives to have assembled at the Apollo Pier to take a last and painful farewell of their distinguished Friend and Benefactor,—but from some cause, the time the *Enterprize* was to weigh anchor had been very uncertain, and was unknown til late yesterday evening, and in consequence the Natives were unable to ascertain the exact time that Sir John was likely to be at the Pier-head,—however as a rumour was in circulation early yesterday morning that he would embark about 12 o'clock, upwards of 7000 persons congregated at the Pier-head:—and offered to him their parting salutation and many boats with Natives attended him to the *Enterprize*. Lady Grant embarked with Sir John:—and has left behind her a deep impression of her kind and highly respectable character."

Our private letters confirm this account and add that the assembled multitude greeted Sir John Grant with three hearty English cheers as he left the Bunder, even the *Courier*, the official journal, thus bears testimony to the fact that the learned judge had, by the manner in which he had discharged his high functions, completely won the affection and gratitude of the Native population of Bombay.

"We understand the Steamer *Enterprize* leaves this day for the Coast and Calcutta. Sir John and Lady Grant proceed by this opportunity, carrying with them the best wishes of every one who has had the pleasure of their acquaintance. Of Sir John Grant it may be truly said there never was a man who laid so complete a hold on the affection of the Natives of their country—a people hitherto supposed insensible to the suggestions of gratitude—nor one who so completely disarmed persons opposed to him on political grounds by the suavity of his manners and the excellence of his heart. We earnestly pray for his complete success at Calcutta, and that he may have sound health to enjoy it.—*Courier Sept.* 21

Yet a vulgar scribbler at Bombay and an unprincipled journalish here have had the effrontery to stigmatize the whole body of [illegible]tives who thus manifested their gratitud[illegible] learned judge, as *sycophants*! The [illegible] who published and echoed this o[illegible]too well from *presonal* experience [illegible] that sycophancy is displayed. [illegible]ditable to the *Enterprize*'s [illegible]uld at this season be [illegible] and by the Ship [illegible] the same time,

ual invoice cost, are subject to a duty of 4½ per cent, on the aggregate. We learn, however, that the invoice value of the latter is probably considerably less than that of the former, and consequently the difference between the respective rates of duty will be smaller and the protection afforded less effectual. In Calcutta the duty on Egyptian Twist would probably be levied at 10 per cent as an "unenumerated" foreign article imported on a foreign bottom, so that the protection would be greater than that enjoyed at Bombay especially as the goods are valued here by appraisement according to the Bazar rates. The Pasha of Egypt is not the only competitor with the British manufacturer in the Indian Markets. The imports of American manufactures are steadily increasing, so as to have already excited apprehensions, the grounds of which, some think, will be removed only by a higher protecting duty; while there are other who consider that a higher protecting duty is not required, and that no protecting duty whatever is proper. We pretend to present nothing more than plain common sense views on this subject, but as it is one which is likely to become of encreasing importance, we avail ourselves of this opportunity, as we have formerly done on similar occasions, to state what the true interests of the country appear to us to require, convinced that the sooner a question of this kind is placed on some broad and intelligible principle, the sooner will it be properly understood, however powerful the interests which may be arrayed at the present moment against the legitimate application of such a principle.

When a new import is brought from any country to our shores, the first and more obvious inquiry respecting it, if we need it at all, is whether we can obtain it cheaper and better from the new importer than from those who may have previously supplied us with the same article. If price and quality are the same, or if the article is cheaper in price but inferior in quality, or superior in quality but dearer in price, the diminution or encrease of price bearing an exact proportion to the degree of inferiority or supeiority in quality, then it is probable, the demand continuing the same, that trade will flow in its old channels with very few alterations or modifications. One unavoidable effect of the new importations, however, will be, the diminution in relative value of the aggregate quantity in the market; or in other words, from the increased competition there will be a fall of prices in that article. If under such circumstances the first importers should require a protecting duty in their favour, this would be equivalent to saying that they cannot stand fair competion, and that they wish the Government to use its powers to keep up the old prices of the article, and thus to impose a tax on the people for their personal benefit. The introduction of Egyptain Cotton Yarn has the tendency to lower prices by increasing competition, and if competition is excluded in the way proposed, then the difference between the high price which is, and the low price which *might be*, is so much taken from the native purchaser and given to the British manufacturer *without any equivalent*.

The actual case is much stronger than we have supposed. We have assumed that before the imposition of the protecting duty which is demanded, the two descriptions of imports, British and Egyptian, were in every respect on an equal footing. But let us suppose what is the fact, that British Cotton Yarn already enjoys a protecting duty, and that the demand is for a higher one, what does this amount to? It amounts to a demand for protection against fair and equal competition in order to secure an unjust gain to the British manufacturer and to impose a tax on the native consumer, not for the benefit of the state, but of individuals. But how is it that such a protection is needed? The boasted machinery of England either can or it cannot enable the British, to meet the Egyptian manufactures in the market. If it can, then no protecting duty is required If it cannot, then the protecting duty, whether that which now exists, or the higher duty which is an unjust exaction imposed under the authority of Government on one class of British subjects for the benefit of another without any advantage whatever to the revenue. The only reason we observe assigned for the demand of a higher protecting duty is the superior advantage which the Pasha of Egypt possesses in his vicinity to the Indian market. But this is an advantage not merely in favour of the Pasha but in favour of the Indian consumer; and to demand that a protecting duty shall be imposed to counteract the natural advantages which one country possesses over another, is to demand that the interchanges of commerce between Great Britain and India shall be regulated by law solely with a view to the gain of one of the parties concerned. It will not be supposed that we are hostile to the extension of British Commerce with India; but we desire it only when it [illegible] be effected consistently with justice to [illegible]ive population who, when they can buy [illegible] the Pasha of Egypt or from any [illegible]ld not be compelled to buy dear [illegible]ctures of Glasgow and Man[illegible]des as short-sighted as it [illegible]ell as in all other cases [illegible]ity avenge in time [illegible]form their own [illegible]ffect of these [illegible] means of [illegible]mands and thus the British manufacturer, under the protection of a high duty, will probably be able to dispose of a less quantity of his manufactures and with an inferior amount of aggregate profit than if the Indian market were thrown open to all on equal terms. The principle of protecting duties and their inevitable consequences, when raised high, are, we believe, deserving of more attentive consideration than they have yet received from the majority of the mercantile community of India. If we may judge by a recent diminution of the rates of transit duty on Country Yarn, there appears to be no disposition on the part of Government to tax the people of India in the form of protecting duties for the benefit of the "distressed manufactures" of Lancashire and Paisley.

BENGAL HURKARU,—October 16.

The Right Honorable the Governor General left Calcutta for Barrackpore, on Thursday evening, under the usual salute, in progress to the Upper Provinces.

His Lordship has nominated the *Honorable* W. B. Bayley, *Esquire*, to be *Vice President* and *Deputy Governor* of Fort William, during his absence, and that gentleman accordingly took his seat in Council yesterday, under the usual salate.

The Honorable the Vice President, has appointed J. R. Colvin Esquire to be his *Private Secretary*, and Captain Sir Robert Colquhoun, *Baronet*, to be his Military Secretary and A. D. C.

SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.—Oct. 15th—The H. C. Steamer Enterprize. Lieut. H. B. Lynch, from Bombay 21st Sept. Tellicherry and Trincomalee (date not mentioned) and Madras 9th October.

Do. 15th.—English brig Zorossler, W. Printice, for Amberst Town and Rangoon.

Passengers per Enterprize.—Lady Grant, Mrs Blunt, Sir J. P. Grant, Wm. Blunt, Esq. A. Grant, Esq. and Mr. Middleton.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.

Lady Raffles, Chas. Kerr, Upton Castle, Bolton, Abberton, Brunswick, Caroline, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir Edward Paget and Morning Star, from *London*.—Hindostan from *Liverpool*.—Lady Douglas and Elisabeth, from *Scotland*.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....at 6 months sight—1—9½
Bengal.....at 30 days sight, 104½ per 100
Madras.....at 30 days sight 102½ per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER..
Remitable notes 140 Bombay Rs per 100 | Sc.
Unremitable ditto 107½ ditto per 0 | 0 ditto
Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 107 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.
Spanish Dollars..... ..... 222.
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 B'by Rs

FREIGHTS.
London..... .....Nominal.
China..... .....Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the Ship *Dorothy* from Liverpool the 3rd July, she spoke the Lady Raffles in Latitude 34. 31 S. Longitude 9. 13 W. all well.—For the melancholy intelligence brought by this Ship, we beg to refer to the following extracts from *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, of the 28th June.

DEATH

OF HIS
MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY,
KING GEORGE THE FOURTH.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall;
Saturday, June 26, 1830.

A Bulletin, of which the following is a copy, has been this morning received by Secretary Sir Robert Peel, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State:—

"Windsor Castle, June 26, 1830.

"It has pleased Almighty God to take from this world the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

"His Majesty expired at a quarter past Three o'clock this morning without pain.

(Signed) "Henry Halford.
"Matthew J. Tierney."

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Saturday, June 27.

WHITEHALL, June 27.

On Saturday morning at 15 minutes past 3 o'clock, our late Most Gracious Sovereign

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

King George the Fourth, who had suffered from severe indisposition for some weeks expired without apparent pain, in the 68th year of his age, and 11th of his reign. The intelligence of his Majesty's decease caused the deepest affliction to his faithful and loyal subjects, to whom he was endeared by the virtues which adorned his character and by the anxious desire which his Majesty had uniformly manifested to promote the welfare of his people.

Upon the news of this melancholy event arriving in London, the Lords of the Privy Council assembled yesterday at St. James's Palace and gave orders for proclaiming his present Majesty, who made a most gracious declaration to them, and caused all the Lords and others of the late King's Privy Council who were then present to be sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council.

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George the Fourth of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarence and St. Andrew's and Earl of Munster; we therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this realm, being here assisted with those of his late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the High and Mighty Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarance and St. Andrew's and Earl of Munster, is now, by the death of our late Sovereign, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith. To whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign and bless the Royal Prince William the Fourth, with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given at the Court at St. James's this 26th day of June 1830.

God save the King.

At the Court at St. James's, the 26th day of June, 1830; present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty being this day present in Council, was pleased to make the following declaration, viz;—

"I am convinced that you will fully participate in the affliction which I am suffering on account of the loss of a Sovereign, under whose auspices, as Regent and as King, this country has maintained during war its ancient reputation and glory—has enjoyed a long period of happiness and internal peace—and has possessed the friendship, respect, and confidence of foreign Powers.

"In addition to that loss which I sustain in common with you, and with all who lived under the Government of a most beneficent and gracious King, I have to lament the death of a beloved and affectionate brother, with whom I have lived, from my earliest years, in terms of the most cordial and uninterrupted friendship, and to whose favour and kindness I have been most deeply indebted.

"After having passed my life in the service of my country, and having, I trust, uniformly acted as the most faithful subject and servant of the King, I am now called upon, under the dispensation of Almighty God, to administer the Government of this great empire. I am fully sensible of the difficulties which I have to encounter; but I possess the advantage of having witnessed the conduct of my revered father, and my lamented and beloved brother; and I rely with confidence upon the advice and assistance of parliament, and upon its zealous co-operation, in my anxious endeavours, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain the reformed religion established by law, to protect the rights and liberties, and to promote the prosperity and happiness of all classes of my people."

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble request to his Majesty, that this his Majesty's most gracious declaration to their Lordships might be made public; which his Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

JAMES BULLER.

At the Court at St. James's, the 26th day of June 1830; present, the Kings's Most Excellent Majesty.

His Majesty, at his first coming into the Council, was this day pleased to declare, that understanding that the law requires he should, at his accession to the crown, take and subscribe the oath relating to the security of the church of Scotland, he was now ready to do it this first opportunity, which his Majesty was graciously pleased to do, according to the forms useci by the law of Scotland, and subscribed two instruments thereof, in the presence of the Lords of the Council who witnessed the same; and his Majesty was pleased to order that one of the said instruments be transmitted to the Court of Session, to be recorded in the Books of Sederunt, and afterwards to be forthwith lodged in the Public Register of Scotland; and that the other of them remain among the Records of the Council, and be entered in the Council-book.

At the Court at James's the 26th day of June 1830; present the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Whereas by the late Act of Uniformity, which establisheth the Liturgy, and enacts, that no form or order of common prayer be openly used other than what is prescribed and appointed to be used in and by the said book, it is notwithstanding provided, that in all prayers, litanies, and collects which do anywise relate to the King, Queen, or royal progeny, the names be altered and changed, from time to time, and fitted to the present occasion, according to direction of lawful authority. His Majesty was pleased this day, in Council, to declare his Royal will and pleasure, that in all the prayers, liturgies, and collects, for the Royal Family, the words "our gracious Queen Adelaide, and" be inserted before the words "all the Royal Family."

And his Majesty doth strictly charge and command, that no edition of the Common Prayer be from henceforth printed, but with this amendment, and that in the meantime, till copies of such edition may be had, all parsons, vicars, and curates, within this realm, do (for the preventing of mistakes) with the pen correct and amend all such prayers in their church books, according to the aforegoing direction; and for the better notice hereof, that this order be forthwith printed and published, and sent to the several parishes; and that the Right Reverend the Bishops do take care that obedience be paid to the same accordingly. JAMES BULLER.

[To the above documents were appended the names of the Princes of the Blood, and most of the Privy Councillors.]

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

At half-past seven o'clock, a special messenger was despatched with the melancholy intelligence to Sir Robert Peel, Secretary of State for the Home Department. A Privy Council was immediately summoned, which assembled at half-past ten o'clock, at the foreign office, for the purpose of issuing the usual Proclamation on the demise of the King.

The following communication was sent off express to the Lord Mayor:—

"Whitehall, June 26, 1830.

"My Lord,—It is my most painful duty to inform your Lordship, that it has pleased Almighty God to release his Majesty from his sufferings. His Majesty died about a quarter past three this morning.

"I have the honour to be, your Lordship's obedient and faithful servant. "Rober Peel.'

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

The following is a copy of the "Order" sent from the Lord Chamberlain's office to the Managers of the different Theatres:—

"Lord Chamberlain's office, June, 26, 1830.

"Sir,—In consequence of the death of our late most gracious Sovereign, I am commanded by the Lord Chamberlain to desire that the Theatre under your management be immediately closed, and continue so till after the funeral

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"To the managers, &c. &c. "T. Mash.

The following order for the Court Mourning was also issued on Saturday:—

"Lord Chamberlain's office, June, 26, 1830:

"Orders for the Court's going into Mourning to-morrow, (Sunday,) the 27th instant, for our late Most Gracious Sovereign, King George the Fourth, of blessed memory; viz.—

"The ladies to wear black bombazines, plain muslin or long lawn linen crape hoods, shamoy shoes, and gloves and crape fans.

"The gentlemen to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves and pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape hatbands, and black swords and buckles."

The admiralty was a scene of great bustle during the whole day, and persons were collected around it in expectation of seeing his Majesty William the Fourth.

It is understood that there will be no interruption to the business of Parliament; as, since the time of Queen Anne, no immediate dissolution has taken place on the demise of the Crown, and the session has been allowed to continue until the public business has been gone through.

The Lord Mayor and all the Magistracy of London and its vicinity assembled, by virtue of a summons to such effect, at Whitehall, on Saturday, to subscribe to the usual declaration, &c.

FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.

After the death of the King, Mr. Brodie left the Palace, and returned to town, Sir H. Halford left the Palace about six o'clock, and proceeded to the residence of the Duke of Clarence, (now his present Majesty), at Bushy Park. Sir Henry announced the melancholy event to his Royal Highness, and was the first that kissed his Majesty's hand on his accession to the throne. Sir Henry afterwards proceeded to the King's Palace at Kensington, and communicated the mournful event to the Duke of Sussex, the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Victoria, and afterwards to the Royal Family in town. After receiving the intelligence, the Duke of Wellington left town for Bushy Park, where his Grace had an audience of his present Majesty. His Grace afterwards returned to town.

His Majesty entered one of the state rooms, in which is the throne, at which the King took his station, about one o'clock. His Majesty then read a most gracious declaration to the members of the Privy Council who were assembled in this room. The King alluded to his late father and brother in the most affectionate manner, and expressed his determination to tread in their steps, and hoped that he should govern to the satisfaction of his people.

The members of the Royal Family present, (the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Cumberland and Prince, Leopold, then knelt and took the oaths of allegiance to the King) Their Royal Highnesses then rose, and were sworn in Members of his Majesty's Privy Council. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, did the same; the other members of his late Majesty's Privy Council severally knelt before the King, took the oaths of allegiance, and then rose, and were resworn members of the Privy Council.

The Lord Chancellor administered to the King three oaths, the first to govern the kingdom according to its laws and customs: the King then took the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, and subscribed two instruments, which were witnessed by some of the Privy Councillors. His Majesty ordered that one of the instruments, should be transmitted to the Court of Sessions, to be recorded in the books of the Sederunt, and afterwards to be forthwith lodged in the Public Register of Scotland; and that the other should remain among the records of the Council.

His Majesty in Council then ordered the two stamps, the one containing George R., and the other the initials G. R. which had been, under the authority of an act of Parliament, applied to official papers as the King's signature, to be destroyed; they were accordingly broken in the presence.

His Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the coinage should continue in the same state until further orders.

After the rest of the Privy Councillors had retired, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishop of London, remained, and altered the prayers in the Church Service for the late King to King William and Queen Adelaide, such alteration to be made yesterday in the churches in the metropolis.

The King gave an audience to the Duke of Wellington, when his Grace kissed hands. The Lord Chancellor had an audience of his Majesty. Earl Bathurst had an audience of the King, and kissed hands as Lord President of the Council; as did Sir Robert Peel, as Secretary of State for the Home Department; the Earl of Aberdeen, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Sir George Murray, as Secretary of State for the Colonial Department; Viscount Melville, as First Lord of the Admiralty. The other ministers did the same. Lord Hill, as Commander of his Majesty's Forces; Viscount Beresford, as Master-General of the Ordnance; Sir Henry Hardinge, as Secretary at War; Sir Charles Pole, as Naval Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty.

Sir John Conroy delivered to the Lord in Waiting letters of condolence from her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria, to the King on the demise of his late Majesty.

Count Munster as Minister from Hanover, had an audience of the King, and did homage to his Majesty on his accession to the throne of Hanover.

All the Members of the late King's Household who attended the Court, kissed hands on their re-appointment to office. The Earl of Fife, as one of the Lords in Waiting; the Duke of Leeds, as Master of the Horse; the Marquis of Winchester, as Groom of the Stole; Sir William Freemantle, as Treasurer of the Household; Lord George Beresford, as Comptroller of the Household Lord St. Helens as one of the Lords in Waiting; and Sir Thomas Hammond, as principal Equerry and Clerk Martial.

The Field Officer in Waiting, had an audience of the King, and received his Majesty's commands as to the pass word for the day.

The Earl of Fife and Mr. Townshend, were the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The Lords of the Privy Council gave orders for proclaiming his present Majesty, with the usual ceremonies, and at the accustomed place, King of these realms, by the stile and title of King William the Fourth.

The Lord Mayor, &c. arrived about twelve, accompanied by Aldermen Winchester, Brown, Shaw, Copeland, Key, Wood, Venables, Laurie, Thompson, Sir C. Flower, and Scholey; Sheriffs Richardson and Ward; Under-Sheriffs Richardson and Young, and the Common Serjeant.

The Court broke up at half-past four o'clock.

The King left the Palace about half-past five o'clock, on his return to Bushy Park, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards.

After leaving the King's Court, the ministers re-assembled at the Foreign Office; there were present the whole of the members of the Cabinet, who remained in deliberation two hours and a half, and broke-up about seven o'clock in the evening.

Their Majesties attended Divine service yesterday morning at Bushy House. The service was performed by the Reverend Augustus Fitzclarence, Chaplain to the King. Their Majesties received visits yesterday from the Princess Augusta and the Duchess of Gloucester, who, it is expected, will remain some days on a visit to the King and Queen.

The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoriat attended Divine service yesterday morning in the private chapel at the King's Palace, at Kensington. The service was performed by the Chaplain to the Royal Duchess.

The residences of the Royal Family in town were thronged yesterday and on Saturday by the nobility and gentry calling to pay visits of condolence on the death of the King.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

Messrs. France and Banting, of Pall Mall, are, at the express desire of his Majesty, to have the direction of the royal funeral, and it is understood it will resemble in every respect that of George the Third, which, if we recollect aright, was also committed to the management of the same highly respectable gentlemen. We are concerned to hear that the body is in a very painful state of decay, and that apprehensions were entertained of its bursting, in the event of any sudden change of temperature. It was therefore immediately placed in a shell, and will be forthwith deposited in the leaden covering. The coffin, properly so called, is to be of Spanish mahogany, an inch and a half thick, and superbly covered with purple velvet, and ornamented with silver gilt furniture. The body is to be deposited in the royal mausoleum, close to that of the late venerable sovereign, his Majesty's father. The time is not yet stated; the nearest is reported to be ten days, but custom would warrant a fortnight. The body is to lie in state for two days, before the day of interment, but that, certainly, will not take place in the private apartments where his Majesty died, they are much too small for the purpose; and it is intended that one of the state apartments shall be fitted up for the occasion. Mr. Mash, of the Chamberlain's office, and Mr. Marten, of the house of France and Banting, were engaged during the whole of yesterday in making the necessary preparations. The coffin, it is supposed, will be ready on Tuesday, and on Wednesday or Thursday taken to Windsor.

The expense of the funeral of George the Third was about 7.000l., and it is supposed that the cost of the present ceremonial will not exceed that sum. Some doubts are entertained of the possiblity of getting through the process of embalming, as the body is found to be in a state which renders the operation somewhat perilous.

The body will lie in state, night and day. The room in which it is to be placed is to be hung with purple cloth; the others are to be hung in the usual manner, with black.

It is intended that the procession shall pass through the magnificant entrance erected by his Majesty, and called "George the Fourth's Gate," and then wind round that part of the Castle to St. George's Chapel. His present Majesty will be Chief Mourner, and on account of the great inconvenience, and, indeed, loss of life, which arose from the weight of the coffin on a former occasion, it is ordered that the body be born on a machine, to be constructed for the purpose. The Yeomen of the Guard had formerly the express privilege of carrying the body; but, as we intimated, the weight proved fatal to several of the number, at the interment of the Duty of York, and that part of the ceremonial is is therefore also abandoned to the undertakers.

The Order for a General Mourning has not yet appeared, as the Earl Marshal (the Duty of Norfolk) to whom that duty exclusively belongs, was not in town at the time the mournful intelligence arrived.

At a late hour last night we received from Windsor the following particulars respecting the opening of his late Majesty's body,

On Saturday evening the Lord Chamberlain issued summonses to Sir Henry Halford, Sir Matthew Tierney, Mr, Brodie, and Mr. Nussey, to attend at the opening of the body of his late Majesty. After the performance of Divine Service yesterday morning, the gentleman all arrived at the Palace from town, as did also Sir Astley Cooper, Mr. O'Reilly also arrived. When these gentlemen were all assembled, Sir Astley Cooper performed the operation of opening the body, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the deeease. The operation occupied two hours and the result fully justified in every particular, the expectation of the late King's physicians both as to the complaint which would prove fatal to the King, and its melancholy result. The heart was considerably enlarged, and adhered to the neighbouring parts. Some of the valves were ossified, and some water remained in the chest, The immediate cause of the sudden demise was occasioned by the rupture of a vessel near the stomach, This organ contained some ounces of blood, and more was found in the bowels,

When the operation had concluded spices were introduced into the body, and it was sewn up,

Four of the late King's Pages were present, in addition to the above-named six medical gentlemen, viz, Messrs, Whiting, Kinnaird, Batchelor, and Loades,

It is singular that so many of our late princes have died on Saturday, It would almost seem as if the revolution had set the example, the throne having been declared vacant on Saturday, Feb, 16, 1688, William III, died on Saturday, March 8, 1702; Queen Anne on Saturday August 1, 1714 George 1, at two o'clock on Saturday, Morning, June 11, 1727; i e, what in common parlance is called Saturday night, George II, died on Saturday October 25, 1660; George III, on Saturday, Jan, 29, 1820; George IV, on Saturday, June 26, 1830,

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(From the *Times* of to-day.)

The King was in bed when the stroke of death fell upon him, The page next him instantly proceeded to raise his Majesty, according to the motion which he signified by his finger, The King was at once assisted into a chair by his bedside, and a great alterstion struck the page in a moment as overcasting the Royal countenance: the King's eyes became fixed, his lips quivered, and he appeared to be sinking into a fainting fit. The physicians were instantly sent for, and the attendants at once assisted the King with sal volatile, eau de Cologne, and such stimulants as were at hand on the table, At this moment his Majesty attempted to raise his hand to his breast, faintly ejaculating, "Oh, God, I am dying," and after the intervention of two or three seconds of time, he uttered the following words, which were his last, "This is death:" his expiring condition barely enabling him to announce this fatal sensation, so as to be heard by the page on whose shoulder his Majesty's head had fallen, The King died exactly at thirteen minutes past three o'clock on Saturday morning, The physicians were not, as far as we can learn, in the chamber at the indentical moment; they were the instant after, and assisted to place the Royal corpse on a couch The whole of the household came fast into the apartment of their deceased master and until nine

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o'clock the person of the King was open to the view of the attendants, and some tears were shed by old servants, indicating their sense of the loss of a liberal and indulgent master. His Majesty's countenance immediately after death did not show any convulsive sence of pain at the moment of dissolution. His chest, however, was much swollen as well as the abdomen and legs, while the upper part exhibited all the appearance of extreme emaciation.

Upon the announcement of the demise of King George the Fourth to the Lord Steward, the marquis Conyngham, who was in attendance, together with Lord Strathaven, and two state pages, took charge of the body, and remained in the room until the arrival of Mr. Mash, Deputy Chamberlain, at half-past twelve o'clock, to whom he transfered it: the custody has remained since in some of the officers of the Lord Chamberlain's office.

The appearance of Windsor Castle yesterday was that of an immense solitude. No person except on special business was admitted within the inner portals, no public functionaries were seen without, and the few attendants who passed in and out were in deep mourning. The royal standard was lowered, and every window of this magnificent pile was closed. Divine service at St. Georges Chaple was thinly attended. In the churches, the use of the organ was discontinued yesterday, and as the present King and not yet been proclaimed in the borough, his style was not properly used—the prayer was "for our Sovereign Lord the King."

With respect to the complaint of Mr. Brougham on Saturday evening, in the House of Commons, of the absence for the second time of the Lord Steward, while members were kept for hours in attendance at the long gallery, the cases are not parallel. The la e Steward (the Marquis of Cholmondely) was in Staffordshire when King George III. expired, and it was necessary to apprise him of the event at some distance in the country. The absence of Marquis Conyngham on Saturday is variously accounted for. His friends in town state that, has Constable of the Castle of Windsor, he had official charge of the Royal body, which he could not quit until he had the opportunity of delivering it over for interment to the Lord Chamberlain, who was ill of the gout in town, and could not proceed to Windsor, but sent his deputy (Mr. Mash), who arrived early enough at the Castle to relieve the noble Marquis from his charge, and enable him to attend the House of Commons one hour at least before the time he did present himself there. It is also said that an express arrived from Sir Robert Peel, urging the noble Marquis to hasten his arrival; and Lord Mountcharles had also, it was said, gone to Windsor for the same purpose.

The Marchioness Conyngham, with the ladies of her family, had been very busy packing up during the whole of Saturday morning, and her Ladyship, with a carriage full of ladies, set out from Windsor, with four horses, at a quarter past 12 o'clock on Saturday, and drove with haste to Mr. Denison's (her brother's) house, near Dorking, where she arrived before dinner. The people about the Castle understood that her ladyship intended to go to Paris. The Marquis Conyngham remained behind at the Palace, the corridor of which, near the late King's suite of apartments, he paced like a man lost in abstraction; and it was not till one o'clock he was reminded that he had important duties to perform in London with the new court and the parliament. He then, as if suddenly recollecting himself, ordered a chaise and four, and came to town with all speed, arriving at Westminster at twenty minutes before four o'clock, just in time to enable the Speaker to take the chair in the House of Commons, after being sworn in the long gallery. The noble marquis will no doubt explain these circumstances himself, which he will do better than those who profess to know so much about it in Windsor.

PRIVILEGES AND PREROGATIVES OF THE KING OF ENGLAND.

At the present moment, the following brief abstract of the prerogative and powers of the Monarch of these realms may not be uninteresting to our readers.

The King of England takes an oath at his coronation to preserve the rights and privileges of the church, the perogative of the crown, and the laws and customs of the realm. He has the power, by his prerogative alone, of making war or peace, concluding leagues and treaties, &c. He convokes and dissolves parliament; and may refuse his assent to any Bill passed by both Houses, without giving his reason for it. But this apparently important prerogative has not been exercised in this country for a long period, other means being usually resorted to to prevent such an ungracious and generally unpopular step in a monarch. He may increase the numbers of either House at pleasure, by creating new peers, and bestowing privileges on other towns for sending burgeses to parliament. Debts due to him are always to be satisfied in the first place, in case of insolvency. He has custody of the persons and estates of idiots and lunatics; and to him revert all estates, when no heir appears. All bullion, money, &c. found, if the owners be not known, belongs to him. So all wrecks, and lands recovered from the sea, gold and silver mines, &c., are said to be his. He cannot make new laws, or raise taxes, without the consent of parliament. But though in Great Britain, which is a limited monarchy, the power of the king is greatly restrained, this is so far from diminishing his real honour, that it adds much to the respectability of the office.

Of the King's revenues, some have belonged, time out of mind, to the Crown, and some have been granted by Parliament, by way of purchase or exchange for such of the King's hereditary revenues as were found inconvenient to the subject. Another branch of the King's ordinary revenues consist in the profits and rents of the demesne lands of the Crown; these demesne lands were originally very large and extensive, comprising divers manors, honours, and lordships; at present they are greatly contracted. The profits arising from his forests are another branch of the revenue; and that which arises from the King's ordinary Courts of Justice makes another. There are also many others. However, the King's principal revenue consists in the supplies granted by the Commons in Parliament.

PROCLAMATION OF KING WILLIAM IV.

At about a quarter before 10 o'clock this morning his Majesty dressed in deep mourning arrived at the Palace, where he was received by his Royal brothers, the Dukes of Cumberland, Gloucester, and Sussex, and many of the nobility shortly after arrived in their carriages. At ten o'clock precisely, the Park guns fired a salute, and the bells of St. James's and St. Martin's rang merrily. The Proclamation was then made in the Palace by the King-at Arms, when his Majesty presented himself at the window, accompanied on his right by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cumberland and Gloucester, and the Duke of Wellington, and on his left by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex and Young Prince George.

The spectacle at this moment was imposing in the extreme; the band of the Royal Horse Guards (1st regiment) which were mounted, and stationed in the Court-yard, struck up "God save the King," the populace simultaneously taking off their hats, and shouting "Long live King William IV?" The gates of the Palace-yard were then thrown open, and the procession came forth, the officers and Life-guards waving their swords, and sending forth acclamations of "God save King William? Long live the King?" and the multitude joining in the loyal cry: the ladies in the balconies and windows of the houses contiguous waved their handkerchiefs, and joined heartily in the cheer. The coup d'œil was altogether of the most splendid description. The procession moved on up Pall-Mall, which was crowded to excess by persons of all grades, in the following order:—

Mr. Lee, the High Constable of Westminster clearing the way.
Two Horse Guards.
A single Horse Guard.
The Farrier of the Horse Guards.
A Troop of Horse Guards.
The Beadles of St. James's and St. Martin's parishes, in their full dress, with their staves of office.
A posse of Constables (new police.)
The Band of the Horse Guards in their state uniforms.
Eight Marshals on foot.
The Knight Marshal and his Men.
The Household.
State Band. Kettle Drum, and Trumpets.
Pursuivants on horseback.
Heralds.
The King-at Arms.
supported by Sergeants, with their Maces.
A troop of Horse Guards.

At about half past 10 the procession halted opposite the Golden Cross Inn, at Charing Cross. The King-at-Arms again read the Proclamation; the pressure at this spot was beyond all description; the whole arena around the statue of King Charles was filled with anxious groupes, and had it not been for the excellent disposition of the new police force, sufficient space could not have been preserved for the cavalcade to pass. At the conclusion of the Proclamation, as before, the soldiers and populace waived their hats and repeated their cheers.

The procession again moved on up the Strand towards Temple Bar—the shops were shut, and the same lively assemblage of the populace was every where to be observed. While matters were thus at the West end, preparations were going fo ward in the City to meet the pageant at Temple Bar to usher it in due form within the City gates. The Bar itself was shut at about five minutes before 11, and remained closed till precisely a quarter past. At about five minutes past 11, a herald, who preceded the cavalcade, knocked at the gates and demanded admission in the name of our Sovereign Lord King William IV., in order to proclaim his being called to the throne.

The City Marshal opened them ajar, and the Herald was conducted to the Lord Mayor in his carriage; the Herald having communicated his mission, his Lordship gave orders for the gates to be thrown open, and the cavalcade entered under a flourish of trumpets. The rush of the populace was now of a most terrific and fearful aspect; the females shrieked in all directions, and many had their clothes nearly torn from their backs. On the arrival of the King-at-Arms at the end of Chancery-lane, he again read the Proclamation amidst the loudest and most enthusiastic cheers, the procession the advanced down Fleetstreet, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, in their state carriage, and in the follwing order:

Two City Marshals.
Lord Mayor's Officers.
The Lord Mayor in his state coach.
The carriages of several Aldermen
The two Sheriffs.
Chamberlain—Town Clerk.
Troop of Life Guards,
Under the command of Captain Baring.

The Proclamation was afterwards read at the end of Wood street, in Cheapside, and at the Royal Exchange, attended with circumstances similar to those already described. The band at the conclusion of each proclamation, played the popular anthem of "God save the King," and thuse ended this splendid pageant. At a quarter before one o'clock the gates at Temple Bar were again thrown open.

As soon as the Proclamation of his Majesty, William the Fourth was first read the fact was conveyed to the Tower, in order that the discharges of canuon might be made nearly at the same moment as in the Park; this was effected by Artillery-men being placed on each of the four Metropolitan bridges, who communicated by signal flags, and in less than half a minute after the Park guns commenced firing, those at the Tower joined in the salute.

Great depredations were committed by gangs of pickpockets who are termed the "swell mob," all of whom were dressed in mourning to allay suspicion. Some were secured by the New Police who were very active in preserving order.

The King, when he appeared at the windows of the Royal Palace, seemed to be much affected at the spectacle, and was observed to wipe away a tear.

The crowds waited for some time in expectation of the return of the procession through the Strand and nothing can exceed their disappointment when they learned that the cortege had returned to the Palace by way of Holborn.

The following was the form of the Proclamation upon the accession of George the Fourth, which was adhered to upon the present occasion with, of course the variation arising from the difference of the name and style of his present Majesty and of the order of succession:—

"Whereas it hath pleased the Almighty God to call to his mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George the Third, of blessed memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales: We, therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with those of his late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other principal gentleman of quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales, is now, by the death of the late Sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege Lord George the 4th, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith (and so forth), to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince George the Fourth, with long and happy years to reign over us.

"Given, &c.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.—Lieut. E. H. Hart, 9th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. S. J. Stevens, 21th Regt.
Capt. C. Waddington, Engineers.
Ensign J. Russell. 11th Regt.

English Extracts.

EVIDENCE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S AFFAIRS, &c.

(From the Bombay Courier.)

THE HON. M. S. ELPHINSTONE.

Die Jovis 26 Martii, 1830.
The LORD-PRESIDENT in the Chair.

(Concluded from last Wednesday.)

Have you reason to think that such Improvements have been made in cases where large Estates are possessed by Individuals?

No, I cannot say that I have. The part of the Bombay Territory which is in the hands of great Proprietors is the least prosperous of the whole Establishment.

In what situations are the Native Officers generally employed now in Bombay?

They are employed in all the subordinate Offices of the Judicial and Revenue Departments.

In those situations, do you not think, that from the nature of the Financial System now pursued they are subject to great temptations, to commit Fraud and to be guilty of Exactions?

The System which is now pursued is designed as much as possible to prevent their being exposed to such temptation.

Do you not think, notwithstanding that, that they are very much subject to such Temptations; and that considerable Abuses of that kind do still exis?

Their Morality is rather loose, especially in matters connected with Public Money; but I do not conceive that the abuses which exist are by any means to be ascribed to the System.

Are you not of opinion that the diffusion of Foreign Capital, under such restrictions as you alluded to Yesterday, would, by leading to an improved cultivation of Land, very much facilitate the collection of Revenue?

All extensive improvements must facilitate the Collection of Revenue.

Do you not think that an increased employment of European Capital upon the Improvement of land would unavoidably lead to the creation of Employments in which the Natives might be engaged?

The employment of European Capital is extremely likely to lead to such a result; not perhaps the employment on Land so much as on any other objects.

Do you not therefore think that such employment would produce very considerable advantage to the Native Character, by affording to them opportunities of arriving at situations of confidence and of Trust?

A greater variety of employments, and consequently a greater competition for Labour, would no doubt improve the situation of the Natives, and ultimately their character; but I am by no means prepared to say that such an influx of European Capital is likely to occur as would produce such an effect. I have all along spoken under the supposition of an actual Influx of European Capital.

Are you not of opinion that the Private Trader has a direct interest in acting in a kind and conciliatory manner towards the Natives?

If he consults his true interest, I have no doubt he has; but I question whether any Trader, unless he is one of a superior description, would look beyond the advantage of his present bargain.

Do you not think that a person who from his situation was more dependent on such conduct, in order to recommend himself to the Natives, than a person who was armed with the power of the Company, would feel it to be more his immediate interest to consult the feelings and disposition of the Inhabitants?

The more a Person felt himself dependent on the good-will of the Inhabitants the more likely he would no doubt be to conciliate them.

Would not such be unavoidably the situation of a Private Merchant, as compared with the situation of Servant or Agent of the Company?

I do not immediately perceive that it would. A public servant has many motives for conciliating the good-will of the people that are placed under him, which I do not conceive any individual Trader would have.

Are not the wishes of the Company usually received by the People as a sort of Law?

The wishes of the Company are never made known to the People, except in the form of Laws.

There is not therefore the same opportunity, or the same inducement, to consult the individual feeling of the Inhabitants, in the case of agents of the Company, as in the Case of Private Traders?

Your Lordship perhaps speaks of the Commercial Agents of the Company. The Commercial Agents of the Company have no authority whatever beyond that of a Private Trader.

Have you reason to think that the attachment to Caste, that prevails amongst the Hindoos, is as strong in Commercial Towns as in the Country Districts?

I should think it was.

You do not observe any difference in that respect from increased Intercourse with Europeans?

An increased intercourse with Europeans has a tendency to weaken the prejudices of Natives; but I cannot say that I saw it had any effect in diminishing their attachment for Caste.

Are you aware that the excess of charge above the Revenue in Bombay is greater than in any other Presidencies?

It used to be very much greater.

In fact, the whole deficiency of Income of our Territories in India is almost entirely referrible to the Presidency of Bombay?

I was not aware of that. But at one period almost the whole of the expenditure at Bombay formed a deficit; there was hardly any Revenue; there never was any proportion between the Revenue and Expenditure of Bombay.

Can you state to what causes it is to be referred that the excess of Charge above income in the Years 1825, 1826, and 1827 is much greater than it was in the Years immediately preceding?

Partly to a diminution of the Revenue, and partly to increase of Charges.

Do you ascribe the diminution of Revenue, to permanent Causes, or only to those which are temporary?

Except in the cessation of the profits from Opium I consider the diminution of Revenue to be temporary. The expence I conceive to be partly permanent and partly temporary.

Can you state what parts are temporary and what permanent?

There was an addition made to the Allowances of the Civil Servants by orders from Home, which, although it did not bring them to a Level with the other Establishments, considerably increased the Expence. Some Addition was made to the Military Force during the Period, which I believe is permanent; and several Expeditions were undertaken or projected, which must be considered as temporary. But I speak without a very distinct recollection of the Causes, that affected the particular Years in question; I do not recollect the circumstances of those particular Years. But on our taking the Possession of the Deccan in 1819, a great encouragement was held out to Agriculture, and many other Employments were closed against the people of the Country; a great Increase of Cultivation took place in consequence. At the same time the Destruction of the power of the Pindarrees increased the cultivation of the Country under the Native Princes in the neighbourhood. This was followed by a great fall of Prices, and ultimately, by a great diminution of Revenue. There was one Year a failure of the Rains in most of the Provinces under Bombay, which almost threatened a famine, and must have occasioned a great Reduction of Revenue, I conceive, though I do not recollect that it did.

Can you hold out a Prospect at any future period, and at no great distance, of the amount of the Revenue approaching more nearly to the Charge?

(Continued in the Second Sheet.)